## WASHINGTON.

A Growing Confidence in the Strength of the Veto.

THE LAST RESORT OF THE SILVER MEN.

Important Financial Questions Before the Committees.

THE INVESTIGATION PROBLEM.

Report of the Indian Committee on the Transfer of the Indian Bureau.

IMPORTANT BILLS INTRODUCED

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1878. THE VETO OF THE SILVER BILL-LEGISLATION

TO FOLLOW IF IT IS SUSTAINED. The veto message will be sent in to Congress, it is

now believed, about Thursday or Friday, probably on

Some of the republican silver men this evening pro fess to believe that the veto will be sustained. understood that if it should prevail and the bill fail. the republican anti-silver men will join with the silver men of their party at once, bringing in a new silver bill, authorizing the coinage of silver dolre receivable at their real market value and not at their neminal value for all debts contracted before the date of the bill. Senator Kernan's plan to coin silver dollars and issue them in redemption of the smaller legal tender notes also meets with favor. derate silver men as well as some opponents of the present bill, are preparing or discussing bills to be aced in case the veto prevails. One or two persons who profess to know the President's mind on the silver question say that the veto will show him to be strongly opposed to making silver a legal tender for past debts at anything more than its actual market value, and that he will insist that past transactions

THE REPEAL OF THE RESUMPTION CLAUSE. It is understood that the Senate Committee on Fi nance will bring up at their meeting to-morrow morning the question of repealing the specie resumption clause. A majority of the committee are in favor of its repeal, but a compromise will, it is thought, be had, to the effect that the obilgation to resume specie payments shall be reasserted, but the date at which it is to be begun is to be struck put; that is to say, the committee are "in favor of the Maine law but opposed to enforcing it."

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1878. VERY LITTLE HOPE FOR THE SILVER BILL-THE LAST RESORT.

Since it is generally believed that the President will veto the Silver pill the strongest advocates of the ittle hope, if any, of its passing the Senate. The last resort will be to advocate its being put upon an appropriation bill, particularly the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill, the failure of which would block the business of the government. THE RETIREMENT OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES

AND THE POSTAL SAVINGS BILL BEFORE THE BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

The Banking and Currency Commissee, at its meeting to-day, reconsidered the vote by which it in-structed the Chairman to favorably report the bill retiring national bank notes and substituting therefor to amend the bill as originally agreed upon, requiring that two-thirds of customs duty shall be paid in soin and one-third in legal tender notes. It is also proposed to make the new notes interchangeable, or mable, in legal tenders, so as to maintain their value for all business transactions.

A majority of the members of the committee met to-night at the Metropolitan Hotel to consider the slightly changed from the draft prepared by the subgrossing the attention of the committee, and will be perfected so as to be reported when the committee is sext called, which it is expected will be some day

THE INVESTIGATIONS-CAUCUS OF THE DEMO-

A caucus of the democratic members of the House is to be called to-morrow after adjournment to agree upon a plan for the selection and appointment of exbe began into the expenditures of the several departments of the government. It is proposed that these any particular committee, and this that the best serwice may be obtained for the work assigned them. VICE PRESIDENT WHEELER ILL.

In the Senate to-day the Vice President announced that he desired to leave the city and would not occupy the chair after to-day's session for several days. He dent oro tempore. Mr. Wheeler has been suffering teverely with neuralgia, and he leaves here to-morrow for Pittsburg, to spend a few days with relatives in

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1878. ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS-MEMORIAL OF THE

OWNER OF THE PANDORA TO CONGRESS. The following is the memorial of James Gordon Bennett, presented to Congres and introduceds in the

TO THE HONORABLE, THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REP-FO THE HONORABLE, THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED:—

The memorial of James Gordon Bennott, of the city and State of New York, respectfully showeth that the memorialist has purcoased the arctic vessel Pandora, and will fit her out and man her at his own cost and expense, with a view to procedule, and, it possible, bring to a successful 1-sue the Polar explorations which have so long occupied the attention of the scientific world. That to nationalize this enterprise and impart to it the necessary weight and authority your memorialist respectfully requests that a bill may be passed through

That to nationalize this enterprise and impart to it the necessary weight and authority your memorialist respectfully requests that abili may be passed through Congress authorizing the transfer of the Pandora to the United States flag, the change of her name, should the memorialist deem it desirables, and that the may be commanded and officered by United States naval role and discipline.

Your memorialist further respectfully suggests that the President be empowered by Congress to confer such additional authority upon the commanding officer that he may be enabled in his toolated position to enforce discipline in cases of extreme emergency. Your memorialist further requests that the United States government may be authorized by your honorable bodies to give its aid and countenance to the energy in the command of the contemprise and to afford such assistance as may appear savisable.

And your petitioner will ever near the contemprise and to afford such assistance as may appear advisable.

And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

DELIVERED TO THE PRESIDENT. The Silver bill was delivered to the President this afternoon by Representative Kenner, of West Virginia, a member of the Committee on Enrolled Bills. THE PROPOSED TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN BU-

REAU-BEPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON IND-IAN AFFAIRS.

Representative Scales, chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, in his report in favor of the bill transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department shows that the present management costs the government \$23 05 per capita, while by a similar calculation it will be found that the cost to the government of all agents and all classes colors of Indians will not exceed \$4 28 per capita. Within the thirty years past bureau was transferred from the War to the

spent, much bloodshed and many valuable lives sacri-ficed, in the effort to civilize the straggling tribes. The churches have contributed their best men as agents, and good men and women have endeav-ored to introduce the arts and modes of industry among the Indians, who, notwithstanding these efforts, are savage still. After a full and careful consideration of all the facts and circumstances, as well as the difficulties that surround the question of what is best for the Indians, a large najority of the committee (cight) have reached ouclusion that the present system is not a success; hat the integrity of the service, the good of the indisns, as well as great economy, require that the whole question should be transferred to the management and control of the War Department. That there are some objections to even this department in in their view the plan proposed promises more effi-ciency and greater success than the present system in behalf of the civilization of these unfort

THE TRANSFER OF REGISTERED STOCK CIRCULAR FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The following circular has been issued by the Sec cetary of the Treasury in regard to the closing of the books of this department to the transfer of registered stock of the five per cent funded loan of 1881, four cent consols of 1907, acts of July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871-1878.

cent consols of 1907, acts of July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871-1678.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 23, 1878.)

Five per cent funded loan of 1881.

Heresiter the books of this department will be closed to the transfer of all registered stock of the five per cent funded loan of 1881.

Heresiter the books of this department will be closed to the transfer of all registered stock of the five per cent funded loan of 1881 on the ovenings of the 10th of January, April, July and October, and responsed for the transfer and exchange of stock on the mornings of the 1st of February, May, August and November. Stock, issued, exchanges and transfers between the 11th of January, April, July and October and the 1st days of the next succeeding months will bear interest from February I, May I, August 1 and November 1 as the case may be. Four and a half per cent funded loan of 1891 on the evenings of the 10th of February, May, August and November, and respend for transfer and exchange on the mornings of the 1st of March, June, September and December. Stock issued on exchanges and transfers between the 11th of February, May, August and November and the first days of the next succeeding months will bear interest from March I, June I, September I and December I, as the case may be.

Four per cent consols of 1907:—Hereafter the books of this department will be closed to the transfer of all registered stock of the four per cent consols of 1907 on the evenings of the 10th of farch, June, September and December and responded for transfer and exchange on the mornings of the 10th of farch, June, September and December and responded for transfer and exchange on the mornings of the 10th of farch, June, September and December and frequency and responded for transfer and exchange on the mornings of the 10th of farch, June, September and December and the first days of the next succeeding menths will bear interest from April I, July I, October 1 and January I, as the case may be.

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDITATE FOR PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE.

The democratic Senators held a caucus this aftersoon to select a candidate for the position of President pro tempore of the Senate, and unanimously agreed to cast their ballots for Senator Thurman. THE KENTUCKY MULE CASE - DECISION OF THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT. The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in deneral Term decided to-day the case of the United States ex rel. McManus against Moore, Bristow and others, the celebrated Kentucky mule case. Judge Humphreys delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Court below (Circuit Court, held by Chief Justice Cartter), in austaining the denurrer of the defendant to the declaration holding that the Court of Claims having passed on the claim, they had full jurisdiction of the case, Juage MoArthur also read an opinion concurring in the affirmance of the judgment, in which he said :-

Congress regards the Court of Claims as one in which the judgments are conclusive.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC BAILBOAD. The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day directed a favorable report on the bill to extend the Northern Pacific Railroad. amendment has been made authorizing the company to issue bonds to the amount of \$25,000 each mile of the road, with the assent of two-thirds of the stock-

INPOBLAT TYLE INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE,

to-day:—

By Representative Shelley, of Alabama—Granting a charter to the New York and Mazatlan Air Line Railroad, Telegraph and Immigration Company, which provides for the organization of a corporation authorized and empowered to lay out, locate and construct a continuous line of railroad and telegraph, with the appurtenances, from New York to Fort McIntosh on the Rio Granie, via Washington City, Richmond, Va.; Atlanta, Ga.; Selma, Ala.; New Orleans, La.; Houston, Texas, and Fort McIntosh, with the privilege of construction and matchaning. with the privilege of constructing and maintaining a branch air into from about Charleston, S. C., to Norficlk, Va., subject to all the privileges and immunities of said grand trunk line. The capital stock shall not exceed \$200,000,000 of which sum \$10,000,000 shall be substribed in shares of \$1,000 each octore organiza-

of said grand trunk line. The capital stock shall not exceed \$200,000,000, of which sam \$10,000,000 shall be subscribed in shares of \$1,000 each oeter organization. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the interior to appoint five commissioners to act in conjunction with those organizing the corporation.

Mr. Shelly also introduced a bill authorizing the issue of United States notes and providing for the redemption of certain United States bonds and for other purposes. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue \$500,000,000. Treasury notes, not less than \$50,000,000 nor more than \$100,000,000 to be issued in any one year, the notes to be receivable in payment of all debts, public and private, of the United States, except customs duties and United States bonds and notes payable in coin. The bill authorizes the Secretary to purchase coin with said notes, and with this coin redeem outstanding United States bonds. When the premium on coin exceeds the market value of government bonds in Treasury notes then the Secretary shall be authorized to purchase the bonds with said notes and cancel the same, provided that not less than \$50,000,000 or said bonds shall be redeemed in any one year. The Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to purchase the bonds with said notes and cancel the same, provided that not less than \$50,000,000 or said bonds shall be redeemed in any one year. The Secretary of the Treasury shall use the gold now on hand in the Treasury for the purpose of redeeming outstanding government bonds, provided that in redeeming bonds under this act preference shall be given to conds having the largest rate of interest and the shortest time to run.

By Mr. Knott, of Kentucky—Providing that any owner of silver builtion may deposite the same at any United States coinage miner existing laws, provided that certificates of such deposites shall be issued in sums of \$10 or multiples of that sum, if required by the depositor, to be paid to the bearer thereof in silver dollars of the weight and fluences have

lows.

By Mr. Southard, of Ohio, proposing an amendment to the constitution, to be designated Article XVI. It to the constitution, to be designated Article XVI. It provides that the executive power shall be vested and hereafter administered by three presidents, constitution provides that the executive power shall be vested and hereaster administered by three presidents, constituting a supreme executive council of three, to be elected by the qualified electors of each and all of the States, and each to be taken from one of the three several prominent sections of the United States known as the Western States, the Eastern and Middle States and the Southern States, and no two of whom shall be citizens of the same section or district of the country. The term of office shall be six years, and no President having served a full term shall be eligible for a second term, and at the first election under this article the President from the Western district shall be elected for a fractional term of two years, and the one from the Southern district for a fractional term of our years, and the one from the Eastern and Middle district for a full term of six years, and after the first election one President shall be elected from one of the three several districts every two years, instead of the Vice President now provided the Senate shall, every four years, elect a Procident of the Senate who is not a member of that body, and who, as the presiding officer, shall have and exercise all the authority heretolore conferred on the Vice President The bill further provides that each of the President Shall feceive a compensation not exceeding \$30,000 per year.

## THE CAPTURED BANK MANAGER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25, 1878. All the morning papers publish interviews with Joseph C. Duncan. They are all to the same effect generally. He denies having been guitty of crime; says his hands are cleau as regards any misappropriated funds of the bank; that he expected to pull through up to the time of closing the bank. He accounts for the failure by the decline in business since the suspension of the Bank of California, and the usurious rates of interest he was compelled to pay on loans in order to keep affoat. He denies having raised the figures of certificates of Safe Deposit stock, sadding that upon Lewarne, his son-in-law. He declines to live any account of his adventures since his disapperance, on the ground that it might make trouble for the friends who have assisted him. He says he never intended to leave the city, and would not have concealed himself except at the schicitation of friends; that the sole attempt he made to escape was in compliance with their desire, stimulated by the fact that he would be moobed by the Kearney crowd if daptured. Had it not occu for that he would have given himself up long ago. He believes, if given an opportunity, he can save to the depositors much from the rules of the bank, and will use every exertion to that end. says his hands are cleau as regards any misappropri

Report of the Committee on Education and Labor.

STRONG INDICTMENT AGAINST

A Good Laborer, but Bad in Every Other Relation.

DANGEROUS TO OUR INSTITUTIONS.

Joint Resolution in Favor of Restricting Immigration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1878. Committee on Education and Labor, to-day made the ollowing report on the Chinese question, accompanied by a resolution, which is appended :-

Committee on Education and Labor, to-day made the sollowing report on the Chinese question, accompanied by a resolution, which is appended:—

The first treaty between China and the United States was ratified in July, 1844. Thoughit granted no rights or privileges to the Chinese, yet immediately thereafter they began to immigrate to the State of California. Their numbers, few at first, gradually and steadily increased up to the spring of the year 1876, when the people of the Pacific slope became alarmed at the great influx of this class of emigrants, and by means of the Dress and public meetings endeavored to check it. The effect of this excitement against the Chinese and the constant danger to their sately and wellare was, however, of short duration.

Sumers of immigrants for the quarter ending June 30, 1877, which was the second quarter following the Chinese agitation, was 8,691, the highest ever reached. The rate of increase has been very rapid. Dividing the last two decades into periods of the press period, from 1855 to 1859 inclusive, is ascortained to be 4,530; for the second period, from 1861 to 1874, 13,000. In other words, the increase for the four periods of five years each has been at the rate of fifty per cent. The lowest estimate of Uninees in the Pacific States is 150,000, Accepting this as correct it will seem that, at the above rate of increase and after deducting the large number who return the Chinese population will, in the near future, exceed the male adult population of Americans in those States, and all other races combined. Even at present it closely adproximates the voting population.

The probability that this rate of immigration will continue seems well founded. China contains about one-third of all the human beings on the globe. Its population is ten times greater than that of the United States. The density of this population may be realized by recalling the fact that in the State of Ohio the number of persons to the square mile is seventy, while in many provinces of the Chinese Empire

of Uniques immigration.

It this be even measureably true these memorials and petitions present questions of the most vital and immediate importance. No legislation affecting the Chinese alreacy here is asked or desired. They came to this country under the provisions of a treaty, which was the result of the efforts of our own and other nations to open China to foreign commerce. Their claim to be protected in the full supplyment of all rights and privileges, which they have acquired under the treaty and under the law, cannot justify be denied.

OBJECTIONS TO THE CHINESE.

It is contended, however, first, that the presence of Chinese has had a tendescy to degrade and to dishoner isbor; second, their persons habits, peculiar institutions and lax morais render them undestrable members of society; third, they cannot and with not assimilate with our people, but remain unalterably aliens in habits, words, poliucs and aspirations. The principal facts upon which these propositions rest will be briefly considered.

First—The Chinese laborer is in some respects very desirable. He is frugal, thrifty, patient, cheerful and obadient. He readily learns bis trade and expertify performs every species of light work. Chinese cheep labor has worked great material benefit to California in its early history, digging its canais, delving in its mines, reclaiming its tole lands, building its railroads, and in various other ways contributing to the development of its material resources. If, therefore, money making were the only question involved in this contest between the American and Chinese races it would in its industrial and labor phase be promptly decided in favor of the latter. The material applications of the latter, and he in the industrial and labor phase be promptly decided in favor of the latter. The material applications of the latter. promptly decided in lawor of the latter. The material advantages of this kind of labor, however, sink into insignificance when compared with personal considerations at stake—the comiert and self-respect, the decent, honorable living of the laborer himself. The Chinese laborer does not come up to the American standard of industry. The central idea of our system is that the laborer shall possess courage, solf-respect and independence. To do this he must have a home. Home is the mould in which society is cast. There are habits formed which give character; there the great and wakeful interests of living dentre. There fires of pairiotism are kindied; there iree institutions have their source and haspiration. The Chinese who come to this country have no homes. They have neither home feelings nor home interests in any true acceptation of the words. With the conditions of their mode of life they never can have homes. They are comilorately support white labor. In their own countricably support white labor. withing to work for less wages than will secure homes or comitortably support white labor. In their own country they work patiently and obediently during twelvo or thirteen hours for less than one-tenth of what the poorest class of American workingmen receive. In the Pacific States they are willing to work for aimost one-half of the price paid to American operatives. They are able to live upon rice, tes and dried fish, costing upon an average of from twenty to thirty cents a day. Underclothing is a loxury aimost unknown to them; what clothing they wear is of the choapest, simplest and coarsest character. They bring with them neither wives, families nor children. One hundred Chinese will occupy a room which, if subdivided, would not accommodate five American workingmen with their lamilies; in such a small place they are packed like sardines in a box, and here they both sleep, eat and cook. Such a place does not deserve the name of a home; no tender and loving interests cluster around it, and dull habit alone endears it to them. An enlightened statesmanship would suggest that no material advantages, however great, arising from Chinese Irugality and industry can compensate for the loss of home comforts and appliances of personal civilization which have aiways been eajoyed by the laboring classes of America, and from which springs that spirit of self-respect and manly independence which is the highest result and best security of our political system.

PERSONAL AND RORAL BABITA.

Second—Abother and more serious objection urged against the Chinese is that their personal and moral habits make them undestrable members of society. The crowded condition in which they live renders the observance of hydrenic laws and sanitary regulations almost an impossibility. Neatness and cleaniness is the exception. The air of their appriments is liied with notions smells and pestilential vapors, threatening disease and death. The property occupied by them is leasened to value and the locality itself is avoided by the white population. comfortably support white labor. In their own courtry they work patiently and obediently during twelv

opinized institution.

The sanctity and obligation of an eath are disrecareful and torture is often employed to extert the

ruth.
Such are some of the characteristics of the class

from which nine tenths of our immigrants come. Respectable persons are deterred both by law and prejudice, and as a rule only the most indigent and desperate consent to leave their native country.

THE FEMALE IMMIGRANTS.

THE FEMALE IMMIGRANTS.

The lemale immigrants are bought and sold like chattels and practice the most revolving vices and immorality. Born and brought up under these neathern ich influences, with these low ideas of inbor and virtue, coming to our country for the sole purpose of making money, without homes or immines, without domestic affections or interests, with no nigh incitements to duty or strong discussions from wrong doing, with no acceptate sense of social obligation, with no property to pay a fine and with no fear of imprisonment, since it brings no greater discomport or confinement than his usual mode of life, with blunted or erroneous perceptions, groveling thoughts, gross passions, parsimonious and degrading habits, the Chinaman in America, from either

a physical or moral stand point, cannot be considered a desirable member of acciets.

Systems. They cannot be relied upon to perform military duty. They are incompetent as jurymen, indeed, the only purpose in society for which they are available is to perform manual labor. They bring with them neither wives nor families, nor do they intermarry with the resident population. They have an inferior intelligence and distrant control of the fautre will be different. Instances are numerous where an inferior race has been absorbed and improved by a superior one, but the condition precedent to such a result is the acknowledgment on the part of the lower race of such inferiority. Nations as where an inferior race has been absorbed and improved by a superior one, but the condition precedent to such a result is the acknowledgment on the part of the lower race of such inferiority. Nations as well as the control of the co

Whereas it appears that the great majority of Chinese immigrants are unwilling to conform to our institutious, to become permanent residents of our country and accept rights and assume responsibilities of chizenship; and whereas they have indicated no capacity to assimilate with our people; therefore, and the conformal control of the conformal conformal conformal control of the control of the conformal control of the conformal control of the

THE RETURNING BOARD CASES.

GLOOM OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADERS OVER ANDERSON'S SENTENCE-FAVORABLE PROS-PECTS FOR A PARDON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25, 1878 The sentencing to-day of General Anderson to two years' hard labor in the Renitentiary has cast a gloom n the republicans here. The lea may at any time, on any charge, be arrested, tried and convicted. They point to the indictment of the Refurning Board, and also that of Assistant Attorney General Dibble, Senator Dave Young, Tax Collector Lanier, ex-Auditor Johnson and others, who have been indicted for embezziement of public moneys, and profess to say these were done on political grounds, when the truth is politics had nothing to do with them, they having been charged on purely crim-inal points.

Inal points.

A close canvass of the Scaate here, of democrats and republicans, goes to show, however, that if Goyernor Nicholis should pardon Anderson he will be sustained. In any, of course, decline to express them solves upon the subject, as the matter may come before them, but suit there is little or no doubt but that a large majority would sustain the pardon, which, it has begun to be whispered in influential circles, will be granted.

PETITION OF WELLS, CASANAVE AND KENNER FOR THE TRANSFER OF THEIR CASES TO THE UNITED STATES COURT.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25, 1878. The petition for the transfer or the cases of Weils, Casanave and Kenner to the Circuit Court sets forth the following reasons:-

Casanave and Kenner to the Circuit Court sets forth the following reasons:—

That said Superior Criminal Court for the parish of Orleans in State Court and prosecution upon said Court and has not been tried, and no final bearing having been had thereon, that a conspiracy has been formed and now exists for the purpose of instituting and carrying on this prosecution against your petitioners, and in further-auce of this conspiracy conspirators have conspired for the purpose of impeding, hindering and preventing judicial tribucials where said prosecution is pending from enforcing the equal protection of law to your petitioners; that said conspirators are impeding and hindering the due course of justice and are hindering and preventing said judicial tribunals from enforcing equal protection of law to your petitioners; that they cannot enforce in the judicial tribunals where said prosecution is pending the rights secured to them by the constitution and laws of the United States, providing for the equal civil rights of citizens of the United States; but the same are defined and cannot enforce in said tribunal the equal protection of law.

They pray that said cace be remained from said Superior Criminal Court for the parish of Orleans to the United States.

There is an affidavit annexed to the petition setting forth the truth, fulness and correctness of the above facts, sworn to belore W. G. Lane, United States Commissioner, February 23, 1878, by Wells, Kenner and

PEELING IN ADMINISTRATION AND CONGRES-SIONAL CIRCLES. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1878.

No official despatches have reached the government with reference to the sentence of General Anderson by the Criminal Court at New Orleans, as is ascen tained by inquiry both at the Executive Mansion and at the Department of Justice. So far as the administration is concerned there have been ne expressions of opinion regarding the results of the trial to warrant a statement that could in any manner be regarded as semi-official. The impression generally is, however, that General Anderson and his friends will not be content to rest with the present determination of the proceedings, and that ultimately the case may reach the Supreme Court of the United States, though in what particular shape or by what process is not intimated. It cannot be an uniar expression of the private sentiments of the members of the Cabinet and other prominent supporters of the aministration to assert the existence of an opinion that the prosecutions should now cease.

VIEWS OF MEMBERS OF CONORMS.

Some of the members of Congress to whom the intelligence was made known expressed the nope that, while the law had been vindicated in Louisians, the government of the State would pardon General Anderson, which, they though, would have a good effect among both parties and remove, to some extent, all existing unpleasant feeling. Anderson and his friends will not be content

Rumors that a Writ of Ouster Had Been Prepared.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Ex-Governor Hendricks Knows Nothing About It.

DEMOCRATS DENOUNCE IT.

Statements of Politicians in New York.

[BY TRLEGBAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ential parties in Washington and New York, as well as by certain people in the West. The idea is to prepare a writ of ouster.

This new scheme meets with more favor than its predecessors, because it is supposed that Mr. Tilden will be too ill to avail himself of the chances of pos session that might result under such a writ, and that therefore. Mr. Hendricks would obtain the prize. I should add that it is also asserted that this movement in behalf of Hendricks is a part of the general scheme for inflation.

WHAT EX-GOVERNOR BENDRICKS SAYS Governor Hendricks is at Lebanon, Ind., on lav business, and the following despatch was sent to him

"The New YORK HERALD has information that you ar party to a writ of ouster to deprive Haves of the Presidency, and it is said prominent and influential parties in Washington and New York participate in the scheme. Will you be kind enough to forward me any and all information you may have concerning it, and what your opinion is of the probability of any such movement being on toot," His reply was short and to the point, being simply :-

LEBANON, Ind., Feb. 25, 1878.

I have no knowledge, whatever, of any writ of ouster or other proceeding to raise the question of the right of Mr. Hayes to the office of President of the United States. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

It will be seen, however, that he fails to state it is not thought by his friends that he would, as his atterances have all been in favor of recognizing the fact that the question had been settled, and that Hayes' title would not be disputed for the four years of his term of office.

State Central Committee, said that he did not believe that any prominent democrats would be fools enough o attempt to carry out such a scheme. He was certain Mr. Hendricks had no connection with it, as he had placed himself on record as recognizing the Presitential question as finally settled.

VIEWS OF LEADING DEMOCRATS AND REPUB LICANS IN THIS CITY ON THE RUMOBED MOVE-MENT-A GENERAL OPINION OF BOTH SIDES OFPOSED TO ANY SUCH SCHEME.

On the receipt of the despatches from Indianapolis published above HERALD reporters were instructed to obtain the views of leading democrats and repub icans concerning the rumored scheme. The follow ing are the views of the gentlemen who were met with by the reporters:-

VIEWS OF CHIEF JUSTICE DAVIS. Judge Noah Davis, of the Supreme Court, said there s no such process as a writ of ouster; but there is judgment of onster, obtainable in the courts against any party who has been proved to be an illegal intruder in an office. This judgment can only follow a applies to persons who are in office, and does affect such persons only after a trial. There exists no power under the constitution of the United States which enables the President's title to office to be submitted houses of Congress in joint convention assembled when they counted and declared the electoral vote is, n accordance with our system of government, abso lutely final and conclusive, not only upon all courts but upon all parties. The idea is simply monstrous that the title of the Chief Executive of the nation t office should be submitted for decision to a petit tury. Besides no State court could have jurisdiction n the matter, not even a United States District Court, but the case would have to be brought at once before the United States Circuit Court and Supreme Court It would involve a great deal of time, and a year at least would elapse before a conclusion could be "In my opinion," said he, "no such proceedings can be had against the President of the United States under our system of government It would be virtually revolution. I can well under stand that a sagacious lawyer like Mr. Tilden would not initiate such proceedings, and as to Mr. Hen ally commit political suicide. Suppose even these Mr. Wheeler President, and before they could get through with a case against him this country would campaign. A mass of witnesses would have be examined, innumerable arguments pro and con would have to be heard, during the entire continuance of the matters would virtually be upset everywhere, I say again the idea is simply monstrous. If there is any such thing on foot in the West I believe that it is done to frighten the President into signing the Silver bill. These Western people are crazy on that subject, and it is more than likely that they will go to great lengths to carry their point. The safety of the repubnc, however, is also a principle in law, which on such an issue will have to be considered.

garded the movement, if true, as very grave. The very indication of que warrante proceedings against the President of the United States, which involves the question by which warrant he holds the high office of Chief Executive of the nation, at once brought to the foreground matters of deep, serious and grave consideration. It might be that those instituting the proceedings upon which a judgment of onster is sought to be obtained were in possession of facts not known to the general even the two houses of Congress and the Electoral Commission created by it had never heard of before. If so, the proceedings instituted might have very serious consequences, so grave, indeed, as to test the very capacity of the American people for self-government, To question judiciously even the title of the President to office would place us in an awkward position te fore the entire world, and would affect laws siready passed and those now under consideration, It was, of course, impossible to tell what the parties instituting these proceedings knew. The people only knew from what they had read in the newspapers that some citizens questioned the legal right and title of President Hayes to his higa office, but no judicia; tribunal had ever yet taken cognizance of this subject and could not unless ample evidence to sustain such a charge be produced. Then a quo warranto would lie, but there existed no reason why much time should be wasted in having the matter brought to a judicial issue. Such a case, of such vast importance, would at once take

JUDGE BRADY'S OPINION,

argued and disposed of, so as to prevent any disturbnce of the government machinery and to secure the peace that might possibly be endangered by the Of course, in the absence of any securate knowledge on the subject as to what was intended it was difficult to say what shape the proceedings would take. In our State courts no writ of ouster but only a judgment of ouster could be obtained subsequent to a trial instituted on quo warranto proceedings, and if parties in the West, whoever they might be, had begun such proceedings, they must be in possession of facts not known to the people gen eraily. EX-MAYOR WICKHAM'S IDEAS

from a severe cold and an attack of neuralgia, which had conflued him to his couch for two days. Despite his evident suffering he was intensely interested in the news, and expressed his opinions with emphasis any great number of Western men. It must have originated in the minds of a ich restless or disappointed politicisms. Such a thousand scarcely have entered the head at large sharing in such a plan, or beiping to promo it, the very idea was absurd. In the present condi could not afford to countenance anything that looked like revolution, and that would be the result of such lieved that the stability of the government should be eld as of more importance than the gratification of any private ambition, and that, under present cir cumstances, it should be maintained, even though ble man. "Nothing but a dispensation of Providence," exclaimed Mr. Wickham, "will prevent Mr. Tilden from being President of the United States in course of time; but I believe he will attain that office by the voice of the people at the polls in another elec tion, and not by any violent demonstration. By his present conduct in patiently brooking a wrong be cause he believes that course necessary to tional good he proves himself a patriot."

JOHN RELLY'S ASTONISHMENT. Comptroller John Kelly was surprised to hear of the movement. He thought the effort might be suo cessful, but believed it to be very unwise, for the reason that it would disturb the business of the country very much and leave everything in doubt and uwrong of having in the Presidential chair a man whe was not elected to it, while he who was chosen by the people is set aside; but it is better to bear that even than to give which would result innumerable disasters. Such a movement, I think, would not have the sympathy of ent state of affairs has been accepted-under pro lest, it is true, but still accepted-and there is a gen restored the nation will be endangered. How Mr. Tilden could be set aside to make way for Mr. Ren. dricks I do not see; I don't think is could done.' THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN OPPOSES THE MOVE.

Mr. F. B. Tappan, City Chamberlain, said be rearded himself as but a tyro in politics as yet, and thought it would be inexpedient on his part to express scarcely believe that such a project was contem-plated by men of standing in the country at a period when the wheels of commerce were just beginning to revolve and people were beginning to have confidence in the future. If such a movement really exsted he would certainly consider it the result of recently expressed opinions of Mr. Headricks in regard to the silver question. Mr. Tappan expressed the belief that if such an attempt should be made by the Western party the latter would find it impossible

EX-DISTRICT ATTORNEY BLISS' OFINION.

Ex-United States District Attorney Bliss felt me

nisgiving on the score of Mr. Hayen' title to the

Presidency being brought in question at this late day. He said that the Chief Magistrate the nation holds his place by the will of the people and the law of the land, and any attempt made to contest his legal rights would only be the result of a chortalghied policy on the part of politicians, who thought by agitating this question to make capital for their party. Mr. Haye, was elected President, was declared such and inaugu rated to conformity with law, and it was the beight of silly and inadequate contrivance. He could not see how such a proceeding was possible. Even accepting the report to be true, and that such measures were contemplated, and, going still further, that they were sustained by law, they could have no practical nfluence on the question at issue, for substantial reason that a decision could not be reached before Mr. Hayes' term of office had expired. To begin with a quo warranto proceeding had first to b instituted, which would be followed by a judgment of ent incumbent of the Presidential chair was not entitled to the office. The supposition, he declared, so far as the question of the Presidency was con-cerned. Besides he was not aware of any particular United States Circuit Court decided to hear the que warranto proceedings, and had sustained the petitionon questions of fact, and would take a long time to consider, after which the legal points in the case would go before the United States Supreme Court, and could not possibly be decided there until Mr triends of Mr. Hendricks being the prime mover in the case Mr. Bliss could not reconcil his knowledge of the law with their assumption of superiority over the real or pretended rights of Mr. Tilden. Mr Hendricks, or his triends, could only attack the position of Mr. Wheeler, and thereby endeavor to prove that he was not right fully entitled to his office, but should they succeed in carrying their point they could not thereby infringe upon or ignore Mr. Tilden's claims to pursue similar course to establish his side of the question. Therefore, if such a move was meditated, Mr. Tilden mustinecessarily be the principal in the action, and no pass Mr. Tilden by in such an important measure or crowd him out. Mr. Biss was of opinion that the movement firs: originated with Mr. David Dudley Field, who desired to have adopted a plan of this nature, but he realized that nothing practical or delipsic could be accomplished within a reasonable time, so he proposed to have the democratic memoers unite in having some special Congressional legislation passed to limit the time wherein the whole question could be legally determined. He knew that if the regular procedure were to prevail that they would not alone have to fight against the liw, but against another formidable opponent in the snape of time, and were the one to prove propitions the other would counteract the end in view. In other words, no result could be reached till Mr. Hayes had attained the completion of his tenare of office, it conclusion, Mr. Bliss expressed himself as being alto gether sceptical about the truth of the information that the quo warrante proceedings have been applied for. Field, who desired to have adopted a plan of this Judge John R. Brady, of the Supreme Court, re-

gether sceptical about the truth of the information that the quo warranto proceedings have been applies for.

VIEWS OF THE COLLECTOR.

Collector Arthur seemed to be taken completely by surprise when informed on the subject. "Now," said ne, "that is, indeed, news for me, I have not heard anything on the subject from any official source, and I have no reason to believe that there is any truth in the statement. However, I am not in a position to give an opinion either way. The fact is I know nothing about it one way or the other."

OENERAL WOODFORD ASFONISHED.

United States District Autorney Woodford had no knowledge that such a move was contemplated on the part of democratic statesmen. He said that he thought, as a matter of law and fact, Mr. Hayes' ittle was conceded to be sound. He was not advised that Mr. Hendricks or Mr. Tiden had contemplated applying to the Courts for an injunction, as it were, to restrain the President from discharging his legal and constitutional functions, or of attempting to compet him to show additional proofs of his right to hold the office which he now alls and which has been guaranteed to him by the highest tribunats of the land. When questioned as to the scope and powers of the judgment of custer Mr. Woodford heistated to give an opinion without having consulted the law provided to meet such an emergency. He said suggingly that the whole matter was nows to him, and in place of imparting information to the press, he was receiving news of what appeared to him to be as original as it was surprising.

What Postmaster James Says.

Postmaster James jooked amaged when appealed te for his opinions on the subject. He had heard nothing about sucu a rumor. He had no opinions to express as new as not conversant with the orims of law which were contained in such a proceeding. He, however, had no position in declaring his diabelief Let such as new as not conversant with the orims of law which were contained in declaring his diabelief Let auch an attempt would be made to vittue Mr. Hayes' utile.